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CENTENNIAL



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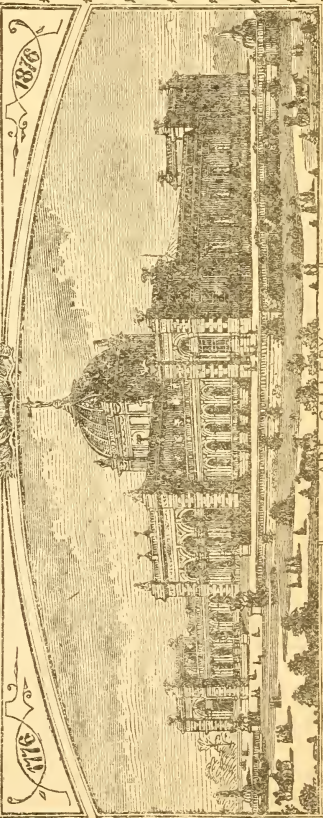
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MAY 10TH - NOVEMBER 10TH 1876.

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CENTENNIAL

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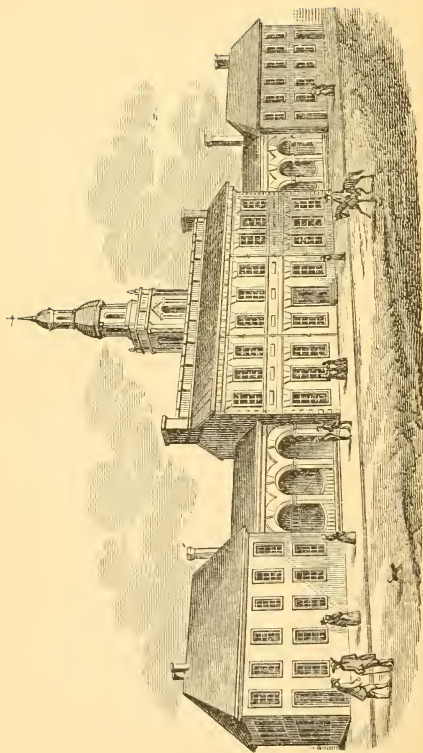
FEELING that strangers who will visit Philadelphia during the progress of the International Exhibition, in commemoration of the Centennial Anniversary of American Independence, will need a guide, I have prepared this book of reference. It will show how well we are able to accommodate as well as entertain all who will come to this City of "Brotherly Love." No one should neglect to visit this Exposition, which promises to be one of the greatest, both in extent of space covered and variety of Exhibits, the world has yet witnessed. I have endeavored to give you a book that will make strangers familiar with all places of interest and amusements, as well as our Hotel accommodations and Railway facilities. There are blank pages for those who wish to note any thing of importance that may attract their attention, which will be to them a pleasant reminiscence in after years.

PHILADELPHIA.

THE City of Philadelphia was founded in 1682-3. by William Penn, who with a colony of Friends, had come to America to settle a tract of land, granted to him by King Charles II, in payment of a debt due by Government to his father. Before attempting any overt acts of sovereignty, however, Penn acknowledged and purchased the rights of aborigines, and thus signalized his arrival by an act of equity, which made his person and his principles, equally beloved. In drafting the plan of his American City, Penn is supposed to have in view the celebrated City of Babylon, which he certainly imitated in the regularity of the streets, and which he seemed desirous to emulate in size. In 1701, however, the plan was much contracted, and the city was declared to be bounded by the "two rivers," Delaware and Schuylkill, and Vine and (Cedar) South streets, as the north and south boundaries.

The first Charter was granted by William Penn, the Proprietary of the Colony, now State of Pennsylvania, on the 25th of October, 1701. The suburbs, as populations extended, being divided into Districts, as Spring Garden, Northern Liberties, Kensington, Southwark, Moyamensing, West Philadelphia, &c., which, in 1850, contained nearly twice as many inhabitants as the city proper.

The act of Consolidation, entitled "A further supplement to an Act, entitled an Act to incorporate the City of Philadelphia, united all these districts to the old city proper, and extended the jurisdiction of the City, over the entire County of Philadelphia, This Act was passed February 2d, 1854. Several supplements have since been passed, which it is not necessary to notice here. The consolidated City of Philadelphia, as now chartered, embraces an extent of surface having an area of $129\frac{1}{2}$ square miles, or 82,700 acres. Its length is 23 miles; average width. $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The population of Philadelphia, in 1870 (which was the last census taken), was 674,022.



THE OLD STATE HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA.

The following interesting accounts of this time-honored building, is deemed sufficiently important for insertion here, as matter of public information:

The province of Pennsylvania had no legislative hall or public building, for the use of its officers, and as years rolled on, and the province increased in population, the necessity of some such accommodation became pressing. The first movement in favor of the establishment of a permanent house for the Provincial Legislature, took place in February, 1729, when a petition was presented to the Assembly, by citizens of Philadelphia, asking that the City and County should be empowered "to build a market and State House, in Market street, near the prison." This petition was laid on the table, but the suggestion was adopted. An Act was passed on the 10th of May, 1729, "for emitting of thirty thousand pounds in bills of credit, for the better support of Government and the trade of this province," and in that law was an appropriation of £2,000 for the purpose of building a State House, to Andrew Hamilton the Speaker, Thomas Lawrence, and John Kearley, as trustees. Nothing was done in relation to the matter, until October, 15, 1730, when William Allen, on behalf of the trustees, bought a lot on the south side of Chestnut street between Fifth and Sixth streets; (a lot at the southwest corner of Fifth and Chestnut streets), and a lot on Fifth street, about half way from Chestnut street, together with four ground-rents, on Chestnut street and Fifth street. These purchases included ground beginning at Fifth street, and extending along Chestnut street to another lot, bounded on Sixth street. Matters thus

remained until February and June, 1732, when by two purchases, the lot southeast corner of Sixth and Chestnut streets, and a lot on Fifth street were bought, which gave to the trustees a piece of ground extending from Fifth to Sixth streets, and southwardly, half way to Walnut street. On the centre of this lot, fronting on Chestnut street, the State House seems to have been commenced in the summer of 1732. On the 8th of August, it was moved in the assembly, "that the ground on which the State House is now to be built, be vested in trust in some body politic and corporate, capable of succession, who may be compelled to execute that trust in such manner as shall be directed by the General Assembly, for the time being." This was deferred for further consideration. The architect who prepared the plan of this venerable building, was Andrew Hamilton. It is probable that the Assembly first occupied the State House, at the session commencing October, 1735. The adjoining buildings, called Province Hall, were nearly completed in January, 1734. Up to this time the property had been held by Hamilton & Allen, upon the confidence that they would act properly; but enough money had been expended on the State House, to render it a prudent matter to have some further assurance. Accordingly, an Act of Assembly was passed February 21, 1736, desiring Andrew Hamilton and William Allen to convey the State House lot and building, to John Kinsey, Joseph Kirkbride, Caleb Copeland, and Thomas Edwards, in trust "to and for the use of the representation of the freemen of the Province which now are, and from time to time hereafter, shall be duly elected by the freemen

aforesaid, and to and for such other uses, intents, and purposes, as they the said representatives at any time or times thereafter, in general assembly met, shall direct and appoint. *Provided*, always, and it is hereby declared to be the true intent and meaning of these presents, that no part of the said ground lying to the south of the State House, as it is now built, be converted into, or made use of for erecting any sort of building thereupon, but the said ground shall be enclosed and remain a public green and walk forever." This Act was not literally complied with. Hamilton, by his will, directed his heirs to execute the trust. Allen made some deeds several years afterwards, but the circumstances were so notorious, and the trustees and their representatives so honest, that no trouble ever arose. The Assembly, from time to time, as the trustees died off, elected others. and the practice continued until the Revolution, when the State of Pennsylvania assumed a right to hold property, which the humbler Province seemed doubtful of possessing. In February, 1736, Edmund Wooley, and Ebenezer Tomlinson presented a petition stating that they had nearly completed what they had undertaken to perform and asking some instructions as to finishing the building. It was resolved, that to wainscot along the inside of the State House was then too great a charge for the Province to bear, and that wainscoting a part might be lost when the whole came to be finished. It was therefore ordered that the inside of the building should be plastered, "a proper cornish put around the room, next the ceiling, and surface below." From this it seems that the previous orders to finish the chamber

for the Assembly room, with wainscot were suspended. A very important resolution was passed February 20, 1736, by which the lots at southwest corner of Chestnut and Fifth streets, and southeast corner of Chestnut and Sixth streets, each fifty feet front, by seventy-three feet deep, were appropriated for two public buildings of the like outward form, structure and dimensions, the one for the use of the County, the other for the use of the City of Philadelphia, and are "to be for the holding of Courts, or common halls, and not for private dwellings." Directions were given to the trustees to convey the lots to the County and City, if within twenty years they should erect the proposed buildings upon payment of the value of the ground when originally purchased. The accounts of the commissioners for building the State House were audited in 1738 Hamilton had expended £4043, 16s. 11d. on account of the State House, and was allowed for Commissions. services, etc., £402, 3s. 9½d. There were still owing small bills amounting to £220, 17s. 6d., making the whole of Hamilton's outlay £4666, 17s. 11d. Among the credits was £17. "for an old house, sold Caleb Ransted." Lawrence had paid £399, 19s. 3d., and Kearsley, £550. Both of these gentlemen had money in their hands and were allowed a small commission. In 1739, sundry proposals for finishing the rooms of the State House were agreed to, and it was resolved to to enclose the ground with a wall in the ensuing spring. It is probable, that by the end of 1744, the building was finished according to the original plan, and occupied, as Edmund Wooley's bill was then

presented and nothing more appears on the minutes of the Assembly, on the subject.

The State House, as then finished, had no steeple, and it presented an appearance very much like it does now in front, with the exception that the doorway was plain and made in the same style as the window frames. The present doorway was put up long after the original builders of the State House were in their graves; and the present entrance, as we now have it, was copied by some of our County Commissioners, from the doorway then in front of St. James' Church, in Seventh above Market street. The hall ran through the centre from north to south, the building being of an oblong shape. The back door was where is now the interior archway leading into the hall, where the doorway is placed and which is the base of the tower sustaining the steeple. Adjoining the main building, fronting on Chestnut street, were the piazas and the square buildings used for offices, each of which had six windows front in the second story, and two doors and four windows below. The roofs were quadrangular; four chimneys rising above these houses suggested that these were, probably four rooms on each floor. East and west of these buildings were, at the time of which I write (1745), low brick walls, extending to Fifth and Sixth streets and along the same, the tops shielded with shingles, as the walls of open bridges on County roads.

On the 27th of February, 1750, the Assembly determined that a building should be erected "on the south side of the State House, to contain a staircase, with a suitable place for hanging a bell." This erection, afterwards called "the new edition to the

State House," was the bell tower, and the place for hanging the bell was in a steeple, as the aspiring ambition of our ancestors then determined. There was already a bell belonging to the Assembly, probably the same one that had been used to call the members together at the commencement of the sessions, which is spoken of in the rules of order, as "the ringing of the bell." The superintendents were directed, in October, 1751, "to get a bell of such dimensions and weight as they should think suitable."

"June 7th, 1753. Last week was raised and fixed in the State House steeple, the new, great bell, cast here by Pass and Stow, weighing 2,080 pounds, with this motto "Proclaim liberty throughout all the land, to all the inhabitants thereof."

The people of that day were right loyal. They could not have foreseen how opposite the chosen inscription would become in the course of events, of which they could not have the remotest anticipation. That bell did "Proclaim liberty throughout the land." Thus was finished, by the hanging of that bell, the building of the State House, an operation that occupied twenty years from the time it was commenced until the steeple was finished. The carved work of the interior of the main building, was executed by Brian Wilkinson, to whom an appropriation of £85 was made in 1764. The clock was made by Peter Stretch, a resident of the City, whose location was at the southeast corner of Front and Chestnut streets. When the State House was finished, the last room, first floor (Independence Hall), was occupied by the Assembly, the west room (National Museum), by the Supreme Court. The

Philadelphia Library Company was granted the use of one of the upper chambers. There was a room called the long gallery, or lobby, and the Governor and Provincial Council used one of the upper apartments. Up to 1762, the State House yard occupied only one-half the square. On Walnut street the property belonged to private persons, and there were some houses upon their lots. The estates fronting on Walnut street, were then purchased by the trustees for the Province, from Thomas Gordon, Robert Tempest, Joseph Shippen, Jr., John Chappel, David Ervin, and John Townsend, whose brick house was at the corner of Sixth street. Thus the whole of the State House yard (Independence Square), became the property of the public. The lots at Fifth and Chestnut streets, and Sixth and Chestnut streets, were conveyed to the City and to the County, for a City Hall and Court House, in 1763, on payment of £50, of the width of 50 feet and depth of 72 feet. In 1787, an additional 15 feet was granted in the depth, making the lot 88 feet deep.

In 1775, the Provincial Assembly, and Congress also, met there. When the Assembly was in session, Congress probably met in the Supreme Court room, on the west of the main entrance. During the vacation of the Legislature, the Assembly room, being the most convenient and specially fitted up for the use of a legislative body, was used by the Continental delegates. On the 7th of January, 1776, Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia, moved in Congress, then sitting at the State House, "that the United Colonies are, and of right ought to be free and independent States; and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is, and ought to

be totally dissolved." This matter was debated until the 1st of July, when the resolution was adopted in those words. This was, therefore, really the Declaration of Independence.* While the subject was under consideration, a committee, composed of Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Roger Sherman, and Robert P. Livingston, had been appointed to set forth the reasons for the step. This committee reported the draft of a proper document, on the 28th of June, but it had not been considered on the 1st of July, when Independence was declared. It was taken up immediately afterwards, and after debate and amendment, was adopted as we now see it, on the 4th of July, 1776.

The Council of Safety resolved that the Declaration should be proclaimed at the State House, by the Sheriff of the county of Philadelphia. This task was executed accordingly, the Declaration being read to the people, on the 8th of July, by John Nixon, on behalf of the Sheriff. Three cheers were given when the reading was finished. Nine Associators, previously appointed by the Committee of Inspection, then took down the Kings Arms in the Supreme Court room of the State House, and they were burned on the Commons. In the afternoon the five battalions of Associators assembled on the Commons, and the Declaration was read at the head of each regiment. It was election day also at the State House, and members of the Assembly were voted for amid the confusion made by the ringing of the State House bell and other bells, and by the light of bonfires at night.

In April, 1781, the Assembly passed a resolution that the State House steeple should be taken

down. The work was done during the summer of 1781. The wooden steeple was taken down to the brick work on the tower. The latter was covered with a hip roof, from which ascended a short and tapering spire, on the roof, the bell was suspended in an open belfry supported by four posts. The machinery of the clock, was in the centre of the main building, the faces displayed toward Fifth and Sixth streets. They resembled, in fashion, those tall, eight-day clocks which we often see in old, family mansions. The faces were decorated in the eight-day clock style, with a pediment and side pillars. The clock case, or an imitation of it, was of dressed stone, extended to the ground. On each side of the clock case facing toward Fifth and Sixth streets, were two windows that opened respectively into the Assembly rooms, or Hall of Independence, and the Supreme Court room. A door-way, with high wooden steps, also led from the yard into the Court room upon the west end of the structure.

In 1777-8, the British made of the State House, alternately, a hospital and a prison. After the battle of Germantown, October 4th, 1777, the wounded were brought into the City. The Americans were taken to the State House. There in the great hall, in the Assembly room, and upon the steps were placed the bleeding and ghastly bodies of the sufferers in that memorable action.

At the State House, in July, 1778, the City being free from the English invaders, was performed a very important ceremony, in the reception of Conrad Alexander Gerard, the first Minister from France to the United States.

After the declaration of peace, when the minds of the people became turned toward the improvement of the City, many matters that had been considered necessary, before the commencement of the Revolutionary struggle, again pressed themselves upon their attention; among others was the improvement of the State House lot, by the erection of new, public buildings. Neither City nor County had been able to take advantage of the permission given by the grant of Assembly, 1762, by the institution of measures for the erection of a Court House and City Hall. In 1785, the Assembly gave direction that the old jail, at Third and Market streets, should be sold; and of the money received for the same, £3,000 should be appropriated to the County of Philadelphia, for the erection of a Court House at Sixth and Chestnut streets, and £3000 to the City for the erection of a City Hall at Fifth and Chestnut streets. The County was the earliest to carry out the provisions of this law. In the spring of 1787, work was commenced on the Court House, the cellars of which were dug by the convicts, commonly called "Wheelbarrow Men." In 1790, the City Hall was commenced, and was finished in the succeeding year. The Court House was given up for the use of Congress, during the time the seat of government was located in the City. The Senate occupied the south room, second story, now Court of Common Pleas No. 2. The House of Representatives had the north room, first floor, now in possession of the Highway Department.

Under the Confederacy, New York was chosen as the seat of government; but after the adoption of the Constitution, Philadelphia was selected to be the

place of meeting of Congress for ten years, until the new Federal Capital, in the District of Columbia, was properly prepared by the erection of buildings, etc. Gen. Washington spent nearly the whole of his Presidential life in Philadelphia, and John Adams, the greater part of his official term also. During this period, the State House was the scene of many memorable debates and most important transactions, a full account of which, would belong more properly to a history of Congress. In 1800, the seat of Federal Government was removed to Washington, and the same year the State Legislature ceased to meet in Philadelphia.

In May, 1787, the Federal Convention met at the State House, for the purpose of forming the Constitution of the United States. General George Washington presided, and Major William Jackson, was Secretary. After sitting with closed doors until the 18th of September following, the body adjourned, having accomplished the object for which it was created. The adoption of the Constitution was celebrated with a grand procession, which took place July 4th, 1788, and it was long talked of as the most splendid display of the kind ever made in Philadelphia. In 1812, the County Commissioners obtained permission from the State Legislature, to demolish the old arcades, etc., east and west of the main building of the State House, and to erect the present County offices. The latter were put up in 1813; and are popularly known as "State House Row." About the time this improvement was made, the remainder of the old wall which enclosed the Square, was cut down, and iron railing was put up at a cost of about \$7,000. A portion of the necessary funds was raised

by private subscription. A number of years before that time, a portion of the wall was cut down and railing was placed upon it.

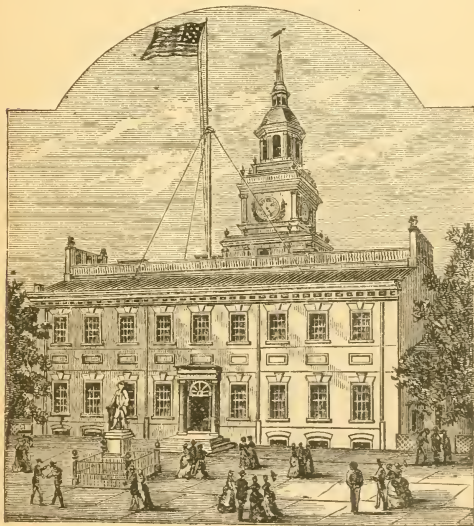
In 1818, the State conveyed to the City of Philadelphia, the State House, with its appurtenant buildings, and sold to the City all the remainder of the Square, except that occupied by the Hall of the Philosophical Society, on the payment of \$70,000. There was a proviso appended to this transfer, to the effect "that no part of said ground lying to the southward of the State House, within the wall as it is now built, be made use of for erecting any sort of buildings thereon; but the same shall be and remain a public green and walk forever."

On the 7th of February, 1828, Mr. Francis Gurney Smith, a member of Common Council, introduced the following resolution :

Resolved by the Select and Common Council, That a joint committee of two members from each Council, be appointed to have the turret in the rear of the State House surveyed, and if found adapted to the purpose, to procure a plan and estimate of the cost of carrying it up to a height sufficient to place a clock and bell therein, to be called the "City Clock," from which the time for the whole city can be regulated.

This resolution was adopted, and the following named gentlemen were appointed to carry it into effect: *Common Council*—Francis G. Smith and Benjamin Tilgham; *Select Council*—Manuel Eyre, and John W. Thompson; Mr. F. G. Smith was made chairman of the joint committee, and under his supervision the steeple, as we now see it, was erected.

Mr. William Strickland was the architect who had charge of the work, and the steeple was modeled after the original structure, except that sixty feet were added to its height, to render it less squatty in appearance ; and in the place of four Venetian windows, the present clock-dials were introduced.



THE NEW STATE HOUSE.

The clock which was made for the new steeple, was constructed by Isaiah Lukens, a very ingenious mechanic, at a cost of \$2,075. A bell weighing 4275 pounds, was cast by J. Wilbank, at a cost of \$2,157. This bell did not give satisfaction, and it was replaced

by another, cast by the same person, and weighing 4600 pounds. This was subsequently cracked, and the present bell was put up in its place.

The total cost of repairing the building, erecting the steeple, and furnishing the latter with a clock and bell, was \$16,608

Old Independence Bell was kept as a fire bell, and as a medium upon which to strike the hour, until the new clock and bell were in working order, when it was removed from under its pent roof on the main building, and placed in honorable retirement in the steeple. There it was only rung on the 4th of July, or tolled upon the occasion of the death of some distinguished man. It finally became so badly cracked as to be useless, and after Consolidation, it was taken down stairs and it now rests in state, in the entrance-hall.

In 1824, when Lafayette visited Philadelphia, he had a grand popular reception in the old Hall, and this seems to have been among the first events, which showed that there was much appreciation of the historical interest attached to the room. The building of the new steeple, in 1829, seems to have aroused public spirit in the matter, and upon the 8th of July, 1830, petitions were sent into City Councils, asking that the Hall should be restored, as nearly as possible, to its original condition. The historical association of the place, were appropriately referred to in their petition; and the petitioners asked that the old carvings, etc., should be restored, that the walls should be covered with the portraits of the great men of the Revolution, commencing with Washington, and that for the future the apartment should be devoted to "dignified purposes

only." The going into effect of Consolidation in 1854, effected a very desirable change in the management of the Hall. The room was put in excellent condition, old Independence bell was mounted upon a handsome pedestal; the walls were decorated with the portraits of the soldiers and statesmen of the revolution, purchased at the sale of the Peale gallery, in October, 1854, and it was made the special duty of a janitor to take charge of the apartment, and to attend to the visitors who go thither.

When Consolidation took place in 1854, the old Council Chambers in the second story of the City Hall, at Fifth and Chestnut streets, were found to be too small for the largely increased size of the bodies meeting in them, and the entire second story of the main building of the State House was torn out and converted into meeting places for the City Legislature. Select, and Common Council now meet there weekly.

The wide side-walk in front of the State House Row, is paved with slate, which forms an admirable pavement. In front of the entrance to Independence Hall, a Statute of Washington was erected on the 4th of July, 1869, by the Washington Monument Association of the First School District of Pennsylvania. The square has been handsomely laid out during the past year.

CHIEF OFFICERS

OF THE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT,

From 1774 to 1876.

THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.

First Congress, Sept. 5, 1774. Peyton Randolph, of Virginia, President. Born in Virginia, in 1732. Died at Philadelphia, October 22, 1785. Charles Thompson, of Pennsylvania, Secretary. Born in Ireland, in 1730. Died in Pennsylvania, August 16, 1824. This patriot was Secretary of all the Congresses in session during the Revolution, and until March 3, 1789.

Second Congress, May 10, 1775, Peyton Randolph, President, resigned May 24, 1775.

John Hancock, of Massachusetts, elected his successor. He was born at Quincy, Massachusetts, 1737, died October 8, 1793. He was President until October, 1777. Henry Laurens, of South Carolina, President from November 1, 1777 to December, 1778. Born at Charleston, S. C., 1724. Died in South Carolina, December, 1792.

John Jay, of New York, President from December, 10, 1778, to September 27, 1779. Born in New York

City, December 12, 1745. Died at New York, May 17, 1829.

Samuel Huntington, of Connecticut, President from September 28, 1779, to July 10, 1781. He was born in Connecticut, in 1732. Died 1796.

Thomas McKean, of Pennsylvania, President from July 10, 1781, until November 5, 1781. He was born in Pennsylvania, March 19, 1734. Died at Philadelphia, June 24, 1817.

John Hanson, of Maryland, President from November 5, 1781, to November 4, 1782. He was born ———. Died 1783.

Elias Bondinot, of New Jersey, President from November 4, 1782, until February 4, 1783. Born at Philadelphia, May 2, 1740. Died 1824.

Thomas Mifflin, of Pennsylvania, President from February 4, 1783, to November 30, 1784. Born at Philadelphia, 1744. Died in the same city, January 21, 1800.

Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia, President from November 30, 1784, to November 23, 1785. Born in Virginia 1732. Died 1794.

John Hancock, of Massachusetts, President from November 23, 1785, until June 6, 1786.

Nathaniel Gorham, of Massachusetts, President from June 6, 1786, to February 2, 1787. Born at Charlestown, Massachusetts, 1738. Died June 11, 1796.

Arthur St. Clair, of Pennsylvania, President from February 2, 1787 to January 28, 1788. Born in Edinburgh, Scotland, ——. Died in 1818.

Cyrus Griffin, of Virginia, President from January 28, 1788, to the end of the Congress under the Confederation, March 3, 1789. Born in England, 1748. Died in Virginia, 1810.

UNDER THE CONSTITUTION

1789 to 1793.

George Washington, of Virginia, inaugurated as President of the United States, April 30, 1789. Born in Virginia, February 22, 1732. Died at Mount Vernon, December 14, 1799.

John Adams, of Massachusetts, Vice President. Born at Braintree, Massachusetts, October 19, 1735. Died July 4, 1826, near Quincy, Massachusetts.

1793 to 1797.

George Washington, President, inaugurated March 4, 1793. John Adams, Vice President.

1797 to 1801.

John Adams, President, inaugurated March 4, 1797. Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia, Vice President. Born at Shadwell, Virginia, April 13, 1743. Died at Monticello, Virginia, July 4, 1826.

1801 to 1805.

Thomas Jefferson. President, inaugurated March 4, 1801. Aaron Burr, of New York, Vice President. Born at Newark, N. J., February 6, 1756. Died at Staten Island, N. Y., September 14, 1836.

1805 to 1809.

Thomas Jefferson, President, inaugurated March 4, 1805. George Clinton, of New York, Vice President. Born in Ulster county, N. Y., 1739. Died in Washington, D. C., April 20, 1812.

1809 to 1813.

James Madison, of Virginia, President, inaugurated March 4, 1809. Born March 16, 1751, in Prince

George county, Virginia, and died at Montpelier, Virginia, June 28, 1836. George Clinton, of N. Y., Vice President, until his death, April 20, 1812.

1813 to 1817.

James Madison, of Virginia, President. Elbridge Gerry, of Massachusetts, Vice President, until his death, November 23, 1814. Born at Marblehead, Massachusetts, July 17, 1744, and died at Washington, D. C.

1817 to 1821.

James Monroe, of Virginia, President, inaugurated March 4, 1817. Born in Westmoreland county, Virginia, 1759. Died in New York, July 4, 1831.

Daniel D. Tompkins, of New York, Vice President. Born June 21, 1774, at Fox Meadows, New York. Died at Staten Island, June 11, 1825.

1821 to 1825.

James Monroe, President. Daniel D. Tompkins, Vice President.

1825 to 1829.

John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts, President, inaugurated March 4, 1825. Born at Quincy, Massachusetts, July 11, 1767. Died at Washington City, February 23, 1848.

John Caldwell Calhoun, of South Carolina, Vice President. Born in Abbeville district, S. C., March 18, 1782. Died March 31, 1850, at Washington City.

1829 to 1833.

Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee, President, inaugurated March 4, 1829. Born in Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, March 15, 1767. Died in Tennessee, June 8, 1845.

John Caldwell Calhoun, Vice President, until his resignation, December 28, 1832.

1833 to 1837.

Andrew Jackson, President, inaugurated March 4, 1833. Martin Van Buren, of New York, Vice President. Born at Kinderhook, New York, December 5, 1782. Died in 1862.

1837 to 1841.

Martin Van Buren, President, inaugurated March 4, 1837. Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky, Vice President. Born in 1780. Died Nov. 19, 1850.

1841 to 1845.

William Henry Harrison, of Ohio, President, until his death, at Washington, April 4, 1841. He was inaugurated March 4, 1841. Born in Berkeley county Virginia, February 9, 1773. John Tyler, of Virginia, Vice President. Born April 1790, at Greenway, Charles county, Virginia. Died in Richmond, Virginia, January 17, 1862. John Tyler, of Virginia, became president by the death of William H. Harrison.

1845 to 1849.

James Knox Polk, of Tennessee, President, inaugurated March 4, 1845. Born in Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, November 2, 1795. Died at Nashville, Tennessee, June 15, 1849. George Mifflin Dallas, of Pennsylvania, Vice President. Born in Philadelphia, July 10, 1792. Died Dec. 31, 1864.

1849 to 1853.

Zachary Taylor, of Louisiana, President, inaugurated March 4, 1849. Born in Orange county, Virginia, in 1784. Died at Washington City, July 9, 1850.

Millard Fillmore, of New York, Vice President. Born in Locke township, Cayuga county, N. Y., January 7, 1800.

Millard Fillmore, President after the death of Zachary Taylor.

1853 to 1857.

Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire, President, inaugurated March 4, 1853. Born at Hillsborough, N. H., November 23, 1804. Died October, 1869.

William R. King, of Alabama, Vice President. Born in North Carolina, April 7, 1786. Died at Cohawba, Alabama, April 18, 1853.

1857 to 1861.

James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, President. Born in Franklin county, Pa., April 22, 1791. Died at Wheatland, near Lancaster, Pa., June 1, 1868.

John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, Vice President. Born near Lexington, Ky., January 21, 1821.

1861 to 1865.

Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, President, inaugurated March 4, 1861. Born in Hardin county, Kentucky, February 12, 1809. Shot by J. Wilkes Booth, at Ford's Theatre, April 14, 1865. Died the following morning.

Hanibal Hamlin, of Maine, Vice President. Born in Maine, 1809.

1865 to 1869.

Abraham Lincoln, President until his death.

Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, Vice President. Born in Raleigh, N. C., 1808. Died in Centre county, Tennessee, July 30, 1875.

Andrew Johnson, became President after the death of Abraham Lincoln.

1869 to 1873.

Ulysses S. Grant, of Illinois, President, inaugurated March 4, 1869. Born at Mount Pleasant, Ohio, April 27, 1822. Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana, Vice President. Born in New York City, March 23, 1823.

1873 to 1877.

Ulysses S. Grant, President.

Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, Vice President. Born at Farmington, N. H., February 16, 1812. Died at Washington City, November 22, 1875.

PHILADELPHIA U. S. AMERICA

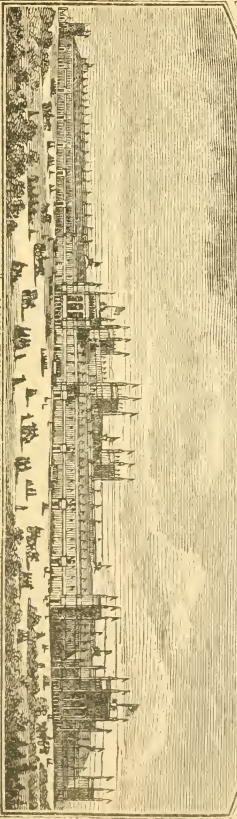


MAY 10TH - NOVEMBER 10TH 1876.



1776

1876



MAIN EXHIBITION BUILDING.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

CENTENNIAL.

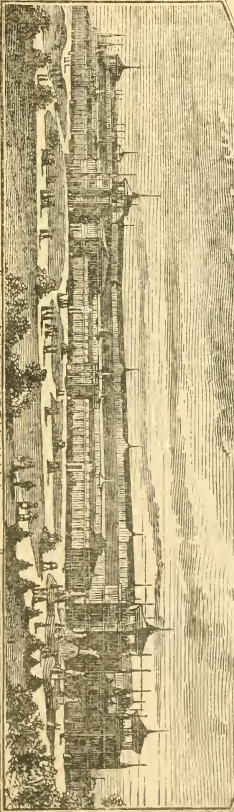
The International Exhibition, to be held in Philadelphia, at Fairmount Park, (opens May 10, closes November 10,) covers 450 acres of ground. There will be nearly 200 buildings erected within the enclosure, and nearly six miles of narrow gauge track on which will be run handsome palace cars, propelled by steam for the conveyance of visitors from one building to another. The ground will be laid out in walks and flower-beds, which will present a beautiful appearance. On entering the grounds at Belmont Avenue, you see on one side the Board of Finance Building, on the other, the office of the Centennial Commission, immediately beyond these buildings, on the west side of the Avenue, is the Machinery Hall, 1402 feet in length and 360 feet in width, on the east side, the Main Exhibition Building, 1880 feet in length and 464 feet in width, next, on the east side of the Avenue, we have the Photographic Association Building, in the rear of this the Building for the Judges, and one for Japan, next, about opposite the centre of the Main Building, is the Art Gallery or Memorial Hall, 365 feet in length and 210 feet in width; crossing the bridge on the north side of the structure, we come upon the Horticultural Hall 383 feet in length and 193 feet in width, near which we find the German Restaurant. Walking in front of Horticultural Hall, among the beautiful plants, we find on reaching the avenue that we have arrived at the Womans' Pavilion; nearly opposite, on the west side of the avenue, is the Government Building, and Hospital, between which and Machinery Hall, is the French Restaurant, also the

PHILADELPHIA U. S. AMERICA

MAY 10TH - NOVEMBER 10TH 1876.

1876

1876



MACHINERY HALL.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

Lake; on the north and west the buildings of the different States, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and New York, extending east, until you come upon the English Buildings, which are at the foot of George's Hill, between this and Machinery Hall, is the T. A. B. Fountain, coming back to the avenue, we have next to the Woman's Pavilion, New Jersey, Kansas, and the Southern Restaurants, the avenue making a curve at this point leads us to the Agricultural Hall, 820 feet in length and 540 feet in width, and the American Restaurant. Many other buildings occupying intermediate space.

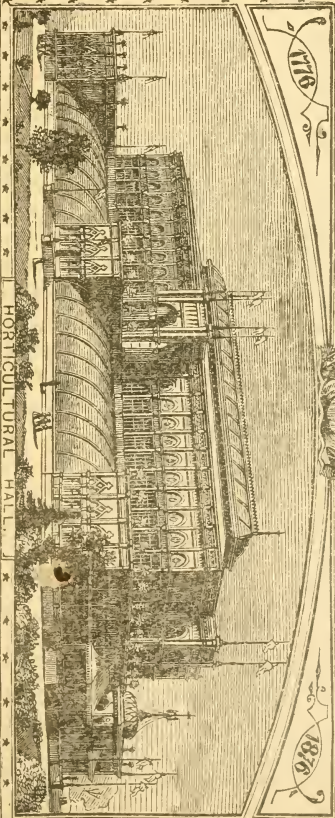
PHILADELPHIA U.S. AMERICA



MAY 10th - NOVEMBER 10th 1876

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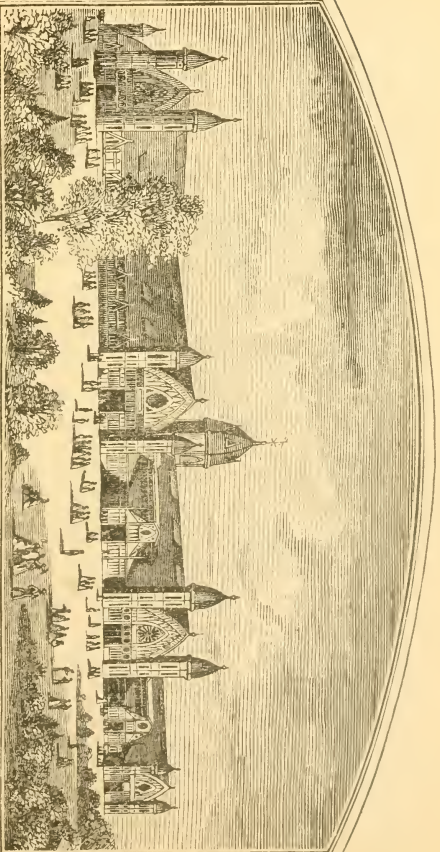
HORTICULTURAL HALL.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

THE STREETS.

The greater part of Philadelphia is laid out in parallelograms, with the streets at right angles to each other, making the system of numbering houses a simple one. The houses on the streets running east and west are numbered by hundreds, beginning at Front street, near the Delaware River. The houses on the south side bear even numbers, those on the north side uneven numbers. Thus on the north side of Chestnut street, beginning at Broad, (14th street,) and going west, the numbers are 1401, 1403, 1405, etc. On the south side the numbers are 1400, 1402, 1404, etc. At Fifteenth street the numbers in 1500 begin, and so each street begins a hundred of its own number.

Market street is taken as a dividing line between north and south. The even numbers are on the west side of these streets, the uneven numbers on the east side—No. 1 “North” and No. 1 “South” begin at Market street. No. 100 North begins at Arch street, the first principal street north of Market; No. 100 South begins at Chestnut, the first principal street south of Market. The following are the names of the streets running parallel to Market street, north and south thereof. The numbers signify the number which is given to the houses north or south, as the case may be, of the streets to which it is attached. Those streets having no numbers are narrow or short streets, between the principal avenues.



1776

AGRICULTURAL BUILDING.

1876.

NORTH.

1 Market,
 Filbert,
 100 Arch, Cherry,
 200 Race,
 Branch, (new)
 300 Vine,
 Wood,
 400 Callowhill,
 Willow, Noble, Hamilton,
 500 Buttonwood,
 Spring Garden,
 600 Green,
 Mt. Vernon, Wallace,
 Melon,
 700 Fairmount Ave.,
 Olive,
 800 Brown,
 Parrish, Ogden,
 900 Poplar,
 Laurel, Beaver, George,
 1200 Girard Avenue,
 Stiles,
 1300 Thompson,
 1400 Master,
 1500 Jefferson,
 1600 Oxford,
 1700 Columbia Avenue,
 1800 Montgomery Avenue,
 1900 Berks,
 2000 Norris,
 2100 Diamond,
 2200 Susquehanna,
 2300 Dauphin,
 2400 York,
 2500 Cumberland,
 2600 Huntingdon,
 2700 Lehigh Avenue,
 2800 Somerset,
 2900 Cambria,
 3000 Indiana,
 3100 Clearfield,
 3200 Allegheny,

SOUTH.

1 Market,
 Jayne, Merchant, Minor,
 100 Chestnut,
 Sansom, Library, Dock,
 200 Walnut,
 Locust,
 300 Spruce, Union,
 400 Pine,
 500 Lombard, Gaskill,
 600 South,
 700 Bainbridge,
 Monroe, Fitzwater, Ger-
 man,
 800 Catharine,
 Queen,
 900 Christian.
 Mariott,
 1000 Carpenter,
 1100 Washington Avenue,
 Ellsworth,
 1200 Federal,
 1300 Wharton,
 1400 Reed,
 1500 Dickinson,
 Greenwich,
 1600 Tasker.
 1700 Morris, Pierce,
 1800 Moore,
 Siegel,
 1900 Mifflin,
 2000 McKean,
 2100 Snyder,
 2200 Jackson,
 2300 Wolf,
 2400 Ritner,
 2500 Porter,
 2600 Shunk,
 2700 Oregon Avenue,
 2800 Johnson,
 2900 Bigler,
 3000 Pollock,
 3100 Packer,
 3200 Curtin,

RAILWAY DIRECTORY.

Single fare, 7 cents, or four tickets for 25 cents; good on any passenger railway in the city; children under ten years of age, 4 cents. All railroads running east and west, exchange with those running north and south, and those running north and south exchange with those running east and west, "excepting Ridge Avenue, and Union Line." Exchange tickets, 9 cents, good only from the junction, and on the day issued.

Philadelphia City P. R. W. Co., (Chestnut and Walnut streets.) Main Line—Depot, 42d and Chestnut streets. Green car, Red light. Route—Down Chestnut to Front, to Walnut, to 22d, to Chestnut, to Depot.

Fairmount Park Branch, Depot, Belmont and Columbia Avenue. Yellow car, Maroon light: Route—Down Belmont avenue to Lancaster avenue. to 32d street, to Chestnut, to Front, to Walnut, to 22d, to Chestnut, to 32d, to Lancaster avenue, to Belmont avenue, to Centennial Grounds.

Darby Branch, Depot, 49th and Woodland avenue. Red car, White light. Route—Down Darby road, to Woodland avenue, to Chestnut, to Front, to Walnut, to 22d, to Chestnut, to Woodland avenue, to Darby road, to Darby.

Mount Moriah Branch. Blue car, White light, Route—Same as Darby Branch, as far as Mount Moriah lane.

West Philadelphia P. R. W. Co., (Market street). Main Line—Depot. 41st and Haverford avenue.

Yellow car, Red light. Route—Down 41st street to Market, to Front. Returning over same route.

Centennial Building Branch. Blue car, Red light. Route—Concourse, Belmont and Elm avenue. down Elm avenue to 40th street, to Market, to Front; returning on Market street to 41st street, to Elm avenue, to the passenger railway concourse.

Haddington Branch. Green car, Green light. Route—From Front, out Market to 41st, to Haverford road, to 67th; returning to 65th, to Vine, to Haverford avenue, to 41st, to Market, to Front.

Hestonville, Mantua and Fairmount P. R. W. Co. Depot, 43d and Lancaster avenue. Yellow car, Red light. Route—Down Lancaster avenue, to Haverford avenue, to lower deck of Fairmount bridge, to Callowhill, to 22d, to Race, to Second, to Walnut, to Dock, to Third, to Vine, to 23d, to Spring Garden, to upper deck of Fairmount bridge, to West Philadelphia, to Lancaster avenue, to Belmont avenue, to Centennial Buildings, Hestonville Branch. Green car, Red light. Route—Out Lancaster avenue to 52d street, and return to Depot at 43d street, by same route.

Arch Street Branch, Depot 26th and Callowhill streets. Yellow car, Green light. Route—Down Hamilton to 25th, to Spring Garden, to 20th, to Arch, to 2d; returning up Arch, to 21st, to Callowhill, to Depot, with passes to Centennial Buildings.

People's P. R. W. Co., (Callowhill street.) Yellow car, Yellow light. Depot, Broad and Callowhill streets. Route—From Park entrance, to Biddle street, to 24th, to Callowhill, to Front, to Vine, to Delaware avenue; returning along Vine, to York

avenue, to Callowhill, to Schuylkill river, and the Park entrance.

Green and Coates Streets P. R. W. Co. Depot, Fairmount avenue and 24th street. Green car, Red light. Route—From entrance to Fairmount Park, along Fairmount avenue to 22d, to Green, to 4th, to Dickinson, to 8th, to Fairmount avenue, to the Park. Each alternate car of this line, turns up Walnut street.

Delaware River Branch. Green car, Green light, Route—Up Beach to Fairmount avenue, to 8th; returning, down Fairmount avenue to 4th street, to Green, to Beach.

Germantown P. R. W. Co. (4th and 8th streets). Depot, 8th and Dauphin streets. Yellow car, Green light. Route—Down Dauphin to Germantown avenue, to 4th street, to Dickinson, to 8th, to Columbia avenue, to 7th street, to Susquehanna avenue, to 8th, to Depot.

Germantown Branch. Yellow car, Green light. Route—Leave Depot, 8th and Dauphin streets, up 8th to Germantown avenue, to Germantown; returning over the same route.

Girard Avenue Branch, Depot, Girard avenue, west of 26th street. Yellow car, Red Light. Route—Along Girard avenue, to Palmer, to Beach, to Shackamaxon; returning on Shackamaxon, to Girard avenue, to Elm avenue, to the Centennial Buildings; returning over the same route.

Philadelphia and Gray's Ferry P. R. W. Co., (Spruce and Pine streets,) Depot 23d and Spruce streets. Gray's Ferry Branch. White car, Red light. Route—From Gray's Ferry bridge, down Gray's Ferry road, to Christian, to 22d, to Spruce, to 3d, to

Walnut, to Dock, to 2d, to Pine, to 23d, to Gray's Ferry road, to the bridge.

Fairmount Park Branch. Route—Same as above to 23d, thence to Callowhill, to 25th, to Green street entrance to the Park; returning on 25th, to Hamilton, to 22d, to Spruce, and thence as above route.

Lombard and South Streets P. R. W. Co., Depot, 25th and South streets. Yellow car, Red light. Route—From Depot, down Lombard, to Front, to Dock, to Delaware avenue; returning up Dock, to Front, to South, to Depot.

Southern Branch, Depot, 13th and Snyder avenue Red car, Green light. Route—From Depot, down Snyder avenue, to 12th, to Dickinson, to 8th, to Christian, to 5th, to Lombard, to 4th, to South, to Passayunk avenue, to Mifflin, to 12th, to Snyder avenue, to Broad.

Ridge Avenue P. R. W. Co., Depot, 32d and Ridge avenue, Yellow car, Red Light. Route—Down Ridge avenue, to 10th, to Arch, to 2d; returning up Arch, to 9th, to Ridge avenue, to Depot, to east Park entrance.

Manayunk Branch. Yellow car, carrying Blue Flag, Red light. Route—From Green lane in Manayunk, on Main street, to Ridge avenue, proceeding and returning over the same route as main line.

Second and Third Streets P. R. W. Co., Depot, Frankford avenue, below Lehigh avenue. White car, Green light. Route—Down Frankford avenue to Jefferson, to 2d, to Mifflin, to 3d, to Germantown avenue, to Front, to Amber, to depot.

Frankford Branch. White car, Red flag, Green light. Route—Up Frankford avenue to Paul street,

to stand above Arnott street. from Frankford, down Main street, to Frankford avenue, to depot.

North Pennsylvania Branch. Green car, Orange light. Route—Down Frankford avenue, to Huntingdon, to Coral, to Cumberland, to Emerald, to Dauphin, to 2d, to Dock, to 3d, to Berks, to 2d, to York, to Coral, to Cumberland, to Amber, to depot.

Richmond Branch. Depot, Lehigh avenue and Edgmont street. Red car, Red light. Route—Up Lehigh avenue, to Richmond, to Frankford avenue, to Manderson, to Beach, to Laurel, to Delaware avenue, to Fairmount avenue, to 2d, to Dock, to 3d, to Brown, to Beach, to Manderson, to Frankford avenue, to Girard avenue, to Norris, to Richmond, to Lehigh avenue, to depot.

Bridgesburg Branch. White car, White light. Route—From Depot, out Lehigh avenue, to Richmond, to Bridge, to Washington; returning over same route.

Front street Branch. White car. Route—From Fairmount avenue, and New Market, down New Market, to Vine, to Front, to Chestnut; returning over same route.

Alleghany Avenue Branch. Yellow car, White light. Route—From Lehigh avenue, and Richmond street, up Richmond to Alleghany Avenue; returning over same route.

Cumberland Street Branch. White car, White light. Route—From Richmond, and Cumberland street, up Cumberland, to Amber; returning over same route.

Frankford and Southwark P. R. W. Co. (5th and 6th streets.) Depot, Kensington avenue, and Cumberland street. Yellow car, Red light. Route—

Down Kensington avenue to Front street, to Berks, to 6th, to Jackson. to 5th, to Berks, to Front, to Kensington avenue, to depot.

Lehigh Avenue and Powell Street Branch. Green car, Green light. Route—Up Kensington avenue to Lehigh avenue, to 6th, down 6th to Powell, to 5th, to Lehigh avenue, to Kensington avenue, to Depot.

Frankford Steam Line. Depot, Frankford avenue and Arrott street, Frankford. Route—Down Frankford avenue to Kensington avenue, to Main Depot at Cumberland street; returning over the same route.

Citizens P. R. W. Co. (10th and 11th streets). Depot 10th and Montgomery avenue. Yellow car, Red light. Route—Down 10th to Reed, to 11th, up 11th to Diamond, to 10th, to depot.

Mifflin Street Branch. Yellow car, Red light. Route—From 10th and Reed down 10th, to Mifflin, to 12th, up 12th to Reed, to 10th.

Empire P. R. W. Co., (12th and 16th streets.) Depot 12th and Montgomery avenue. Yellow car, Red light. Route—Down 12th to Wharton, to 17th, to Carpenter, to 16th, to Montgomery avenue, to depot.

Thirteenth and Fifteenth Streets P. R. W. Co. Depot Broad, below Carpenter, Columbia Avenue Branch. Green car, Green light. Route—Up Carpenter to 15th, to Master, to Ridge avenue, to Columbia avenue, to 13th, to Carpenter, to Broad, to Depot.

Norris Street Branch. Yellow car, Red light. Route—Up Carpenter to 15th, to Columbia avenue, to Broad, to Norris, to 13th, to Carpenter, to Broad, to depot.

South Broad Street Branch. Yellow car, Red

light. Route—From Depot down Broad, to Wolf, and up by same route.

North Broad Street Branch. Yellow car, Red light. Route—From Norris street, up Broad, to New York Railroad Junction. Returning over the same route.

Seventeenth and Ninetenth Streets P. R. W. Co. Depot, Nineteenth and Master streets. Yellow car, Red light. Route—Up 19th to Norris, to 17th, to Ridge avenue, to Francis street, to 17th, to Carpenter, to 19th, to depot.

Union P. R. W. Co. (Fairmount Park and Navy Yard Branch.) Depot 23d and Brown. Yellow car, Red light. Route—From Brown street entrance to Park, down Brown to 23d, to Wallace, to Franklin, to Race, to 7th, to Federal, to Front, to Wharton, to 9th, to Spring Garden, to 23d, to Brown, to Fairmount Park.

Richmond Branch. Depot, Thompson and Norris streets. Green car, Green light. Route—Down Thompson to Marlborough, to Belgrade, to Frankford avenue, to Master street, to Franklin, to Race, to 7th, to Passyunk avenue, to Ellsworth, to Broad, to Baltimore depot; returning, up Broad to Christian, to 9th, to Spring Garden, to 7th, to Oxford, to 4th, to Norris, to Memphis, to York, to Thompson, to depot.

Columbia Avenue Branch. Depot, 23d and Columbia avenue. Red car, Orange light. Route—Down Columbia avenue to Franklin, to Race, to 7th, to Market to Front; returning, up Market, to 9th, to Spring Garden, to 7th, to Columbia avenue, to depot.

Spring Garden and Poplar Streets Branch. Red car, Red light. Route—From Brown street entrance to the Park, down Brown to 23d, to Wallace, to 22d,

to Spring Garden, to 7th, to Poplar, to 29th, to Fairmount Park.

Cedar Street Branch. Green car, Green light. Route—From York and Cedar streets, up Cedar to Somerset, to Richmond; returning over same route.

Christian Street Branch. Depot, 7th and McKean. Yellow car, Red light. Route—Up McKean, to 9th, to Ellsworth, to 23d, to Christian, to 7th, to depot.

Jefferson Street Branch. Yellow car, Red light. Route—From 24th down Jefferson, to Franklin, to Thompson, to Front, to Columbia avenue, to Franklin, to Master, to 24th, to Columbia avenue, to depot at 23d street.

West End P. R. W. Co. (Zoological Garden Line.) Route—From Woodland Cemetery, on Baltimore avenue, to 40th street, to Locust, to 36th, to Powelten avenue, to 35th, to Zoological Garden; returning on 35th to Eadline, to 33d, to Walnut, to 36th, to Locust, to 38th, to Woodland avenue, to Baltimore avenue, with lines running to South Street Bridge.

Fairmount Park line. Route—From South Street Bridge, to 34th and Spruce, on Spruce, to 38th, to Lancaster avenue, to 41st street, to Elm avenue, and the Centennial Buildings, to George's Hill; returning to 40th, to Locust, to 36th, to Spruce, to place of beginning.

Continental P. R. W. Co. Depot 18th and Montgomery avenue. Route—Up Montgomery avenue, to 20th street, to Ridge avenue, to South College avenue, to Corinthian avenue, to Parrish street, to 20th, to Federal, to 18th, to Francis, to Perkiomen, to Vineyard; to Ridge avenue, to 18th, to depot. This road has a line running down Filbert, to 7th, to Sansom, to 18th.

The last two roads were not completed at the time this book was written.

RAILROAD DEPOTS.

Pennsylvania Railroad. Thirty-first and Market streets, Kensington, Elm and Belmont avenues, and Market Street Ferry.

Philadelphia and Reading Railroad. Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

Germantown and Norristown Branch. Ninth and Green streets.

North Pennsylvania Railroad. Berks and American streets.

Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad. Broad and Washington avenue.

Camden and Atlantic Railroad. Vine Street Ferry.

West Jersey Railroad. Market Street Ferry.

West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad. Thirty-first and Chestnut.

FERRY COMPANIES.

Camden and Philadelphia, from foot of Market street, upper side, to Federal street, Camden.

Cooper's Point, from foot of Vine street, to Cooper's Point.

Gloucester, New Jersey, from foot of South street to Gloucester.

Kaighn's Point, from foot of South street, upper side, to Kaighn's Point.

Kensington and New Jersey, from foot of Schackamaxon street, to Cooper's Point,

West Jersey, from foot of Market street, lower side, to Market street Camden.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Academy of Fine Arts, Broad and Cherry streets.

Academy of Natural Science, 19th and Race.

American Philosophical Society, 5th below Chestnut street.

Arsenal, Frankford; take Richmond horse-cars.

Apprentices' Library, 5th and Arch streets.

Blind Asylum, 20th and Race streets. Concerts Wednesday afternoons.

Blockley Almshouse, west of South Street Bridge.

Carpenter's Hall, Carpenter's Court, Chestnut below Fourth; place of meeting of the 1st Congress.

Christ Church, built in 1753, 2d above Market.

Commercial Exchange, Second above Chestnut.

County Prison or "Moyamensing," 11th and Passyunk avenue.

Custom House, Chestnut above Fourth street.

Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Broad and Pine street.

Franklin Institute, 7th above Chestnut street.

Franklin's Grave, 5th and Arch streets.

Fairmount Park, "2991 acres," on the banks of the Schuylkill and Wissahickon.

Girard College, entrance Girard avenue above 20th. Clergymen are not admitted, in consequence of special directions in Stephen Girard's Will.

House of Correction, near Holmesburg; take cars on Pennsylvania R. R. at the Kensington depot.

House of Refuge, 23d and Parrish streets.

Hospital for the Insane, (Kirkbride's,) Haverford avenue, West Philadelphia; take Market street cars.

Independence Hall, Chestnut below 6th streets.

Laurel Hill Cemetery, Ridge avenue, take Ridge avenue cars or steamboat at Fairmount.

Ledger Building, 6th and Chestnut streets.

Masonic Temple, Broad below Arch street.

Mercantile Library, Tenth above Chestnut street.

Merchants' Exchange, Third and Walnut streets.

Monument Cemetery, Broad and Berks.

Mount Vernon Cemetery, nearly opposite Laurel Hill.

National Museum. Independence Hall.

Navy Yard, League Island, foot of Broad street.

Naval Asylum, Gray's Ferry Road; take cars on Pine street,

Northern Home for Friendless Children, 23d and Brown streets.

Old Swedes' Church, oldest church in Philadelphia, built in 1700, Swanson street below Christian; take Second street car to Christian street.

Penn Treaty Monument, Beach and Hanover streets, take Richmond car on 3d street.

Penitentiary, (Eastern,) 21st and Fairmount avenue.

Pennsylvania Hospital, 8th and Pine streets.

Philadelphia Library, 5th below Chestnut street.

Post Office, Chestnut below 5th, new building being erected at 9th and Chestnut streets.

Public Buildings, (new,) being erected at Broad and Market streets.

Union League House, Broad above Walnut street.

United States Mint, Chestnut below Broad street.

University of Pennsylvania, 36th and Darby road.

Water Works, Fairmount, in Park, east side of Schuylkill river, west of Green street entrance.

Woodland Cemetery, Woodland avenue, West Philadelphia; take Walnut street cars.

Young Men's Christian Association, 1210 Chestnut street. New building being erected at 15th and Chestnut streets.

Zoological Garden, West of Girard avenue bridge.

Height of Several Steeples, Towers, etc., in Philadelphia.

West Spruce Street Presbyterian Church, Spruce and 17th streets. Steeple 248 feet.

Masonic Temple, Broad and Filbert streets. Tower 240 feet.

St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, 5th and Girard avenue. Steeple 235 feet.

Methodist Episcopal Church, Broad and Arch streets. Steeple 233 feet.

St. Mark's Episcopal Church, Locust, west of 16th. Steeple 232 feet, 7 inches.

North Broad Street Presbyterian Church, Broad and Green streets. Steeple 232 feet.

First Baptist Church, Broad and Arch streets. Steeple 225 feet. *

St. Mark's Lutheran Church, Spring Garden above Thirteenth street. Steeple 225 feet.

St. Peter's Episcopal Church, 3d and Pine streets. Steeple 218 feet.

Cathedral, Roman Catholic Church, 18th above Race street. Dome 216 feet.

Tabernacle, Baptist Church, Chestnut above 18th street. Steeple 212 feet.

Alexander, Presbyterian Church, 19th and Green streets. Steeple 200 feet.

Annunciation, Roman Catholic Church, 10th and Dickerson streets. Steeple 200 feet.

Christ Church, Episcopal, Second above Market street. Steeple 196 feet.

St. Augustine, Roman Catholic Church, Fourth below Vine street. Steeple 188 feet.

Fourth Baptist Church, Fifth and Buttonwood streets. Steeple 188 feet.

Zion, Lutheran Church, Franklin below Vine street. Steeple 186 feet.

Oxford, Presbyterian Church, Broad and Oxford streets. Steeple 182 feet.

West Arch Street, Presbyterian Church, 18th and Arch streets. Dome 170 feet. Towers 115 feet.

West Philadelphia, Baptist Church, 30th and Chestnut streets. Steeple 170 feet.

Nativity, Episcopal Church, 10th and Mt. Vernon streets. Steeple 170 feet.

Fifth Presbyterian Church, Arch above 10th street. Steeple 165 feet.

St. John's, German Lutheran Church, 15th and Ogden streets. Steeple 165 feet.

State House, Chestnut below 6th street. Steeple 160 feet.

Assumption, Roman Catholic Church, Spring Garden below 12th street. Steeple 160 feet.

Berean, Baptist Church, Chestnut above 40th street. Steeple 160 feet.

Fifth Baptist Church, 18th and Spring Garden streets. Steeple 156 feet.

Holy Trinity, Episcopal Church, 19th and Walnut streets. Tower 150 feet.

Memorial Hall, Fairmount Park. Tower 150 feet.

Shot Manufactory, Carpenter below 2d street.
Tower 145 feet.

St. Mary's, P. E. Church, Locust above 39th street. Steeple 140 feet.

PUBLIC SQUARES.

Independence Square, is bounded by 5th, 6th, Chestnut, and Walnut streets.

Washington Square, is bounded by 6th, 7th, Walnut, and Locust streets.

Franklin Square, is bounded by 6th, Franklin, Race, and Vine streets.

Logan Square, is bounded by 18th, 19th, Race, and Vine streets.

Rittenhouse Square, is bounded by 18th, 19th, Walnut and Locust streets.

Norris Square, is bounded by Susquehanna avenue, Hancock, Diamond, and Howard streets.

Jefferson Square, is bounded by 3d, 4th, and Federal streets, and Washington avenue.

PLACES OF AMUSEMENT.

Academy of Music, Broad and Locust streets.

Walnut Street Theatre, 9th and Walnut streets.

Chestnut Street Theatre, Chestnut above 12th.

Arch Street Theatre, Arch above 6th street.

Col. Wood's Museum, 9th and Arch streets.

American Theatre (Varieties), Chestnut above 10th streets.

Grand Central Theatre (Varieties), Walnut above 8th street.

Amateur Drawing Room, 17th above Chestnut.

Arch Street Opera House (Minstrels), Arch above 10th street.

Eleventh Street Opera House, (Minstrels,) 11th above Chestnut streets.

Enoch's Varieties, 7th below Arch streets.

New National Theatre, (Varieties,) 10th and Callowhill streets.

Kiralfy's New Theatre, Broad and Locust streets.

Miller's Summer and Winter Garden, (Varieties,) Vine below Eighth streets.

Ladner's Military Hall, Summer and Winter Garden, (Varieties,) Third below Green streets.

Wheatley Dramatic Hall, Fifth and Gaskill streets.

Anatomical Museum, Chestnut below 8th street.

Museum of Anatomy, Chestnut above 8th street.

Horticultural Hall, Broad below Locust street.

Musical Fund Hall, Locust above 8th street.

Concert Hall, Chestnut below 13th streets.

Assembly Buildings, 10th and Chestnut streets.

Concordia Hall, Callowhill below 5th streets.

Maennerchor Garden, Fairmount avenue above 7th street.

Principal Meeting Places of the Leading Secret Orders in Philadelphia.

Masons, Masonic Temple, Broad and Filbert streets.

I. O. of O. F., Odd Fellows' Hall, 6th below Race.

I. O. of Red Men, Red Men's Hall, 3d and Brown.

American Mechanics, American Mechanics' Hall, Fourth and George streets.

Knights of Pythias, Broadway Hall, Broad and Spring Garden streets.

P. O. S. of A., Sons of America Building, 524 North 6th street.

HOTELS.

(THEIR ACCOMMODATIONS.)

Continental Hotel, S. E. corner 9th and Chestnut streets; accommodation for 1000 persons.

Girard House, N. E. corner 9th and Chestnut streets; accommodation for 800 persons.

American Hotel, Chestnut above 6th; accommodation for 650 persons.

Colonnade Hotel, S. W. corner 15th and Chestnut streets; accommodation for 600 persons.

Merchants' Hotel, 4th below Arch street; accommodation for 500 persons.

St. Elmo Hotel, 317 Arch street; accommodation for 450 persons.

Washington Hotel, Chestnut above 7th street; accommodation for 400 persons.

La Pierre House, Broad below Chestnut street.

Bingham House, S. E. corner 11th and Market streets; accommodation for 350 persons.

St. Charles Hotel, 3d below Arch street; accommodation for 350 persons.

St. Stephens Hotel, Chestnut above 10th, street; accommodation for 300 persons.

St. Cloud Hotel, Arch above 7th street; accommodation for 300 persons.

Central Avenue Hotel, Market below 9th street, north side; accommodation for 300 persons.

Eagle Hotel, 3d above Race streets; accommodation for 300 persons.

Wyoming Hotel, 445 North 3d street, accommodation for 300 persons.

St. James Hotel, Race above 3d, street; accommodation for 250 persons.

Red Lion Hotel, 2d and Noble street ; accommodation for 225 persons.

Irving House, Walnut above 9th street; accommodation for 200 persons.

Markœ House, Chestnut above 9th street; accommodation for 200 persons.

Arch Street House, Delaware avenue and Arch street ; accommodation for 150 persons.

Ridgway House, Delaware avenue and Market street ; accommodation for 150 persons.

Bald Eagle Hotel, 416 North 3d street ; accommodation for 150 persons.

European House, 315 Arch street ; accommodation for 150 persons.

Commercial Hotel, 826 Market street : accommodation for 125 persons.

Barley Sheaf Hotel, 257 North 2d street ; accommodation for 125 persons.

Montgomery Hotel, N. E. corner 6th and Willow street ; accommodation for 100 persons.

Guy's Hotel, 7th and Chestnut streets ; accommodation for 100 persons.

New, Centennial Hotel ; accommodating from 400 to 4000 persons.

Globe Hotel, Belmont below Elm avenue.

Trans-Continental Hotel, Belmont and Elm avenue, opposite the Exhibition grounds.

United States Hotel, 42d street and Columbia avenue.

Centennial Home, 49th street and Lancaster avenue.

Elm Avenue Hotel, 51st street and Elm avenue, opposite the Exhibition grounds.

Grand Union Hotel, Eleventh and Cambria streets.

Aubrey House, 32d and Walnut streets.

St. George's Hotel, Broad and Walnut streets.

West End Hotel, Chestnut below 16th street.

Park Avenue Hotel, 17th and Diamond street.

Centennial Palace Hotel, Broad street above Indiana avenue.

Peabody House, 9th below Locust street.

The above hotels will be opened for the reception of guests, before the opening of the Exhibition.

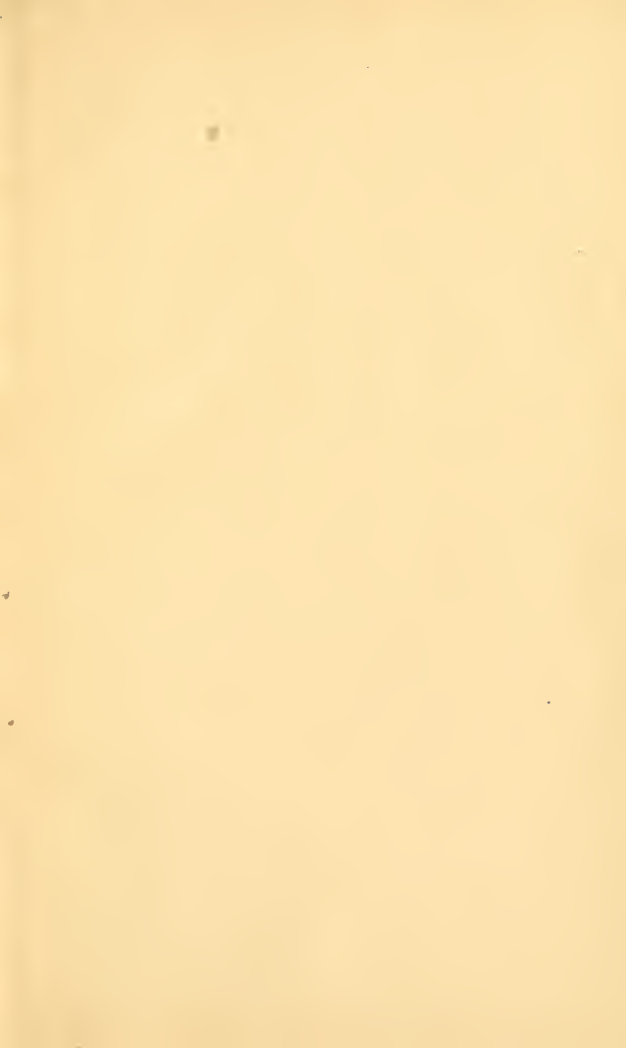
In private boarding houses alone, it is estimated that 100,000 persons can be quartered comfortably.

CALENDAR FOR

1876

1876	Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.	1876	Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.
Jan.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	July	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29		23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31	...	...	...	...	...		30	31	...	...	...	...	...
Feb.	...	...	1	2	3	4	5	Aug.	...	...	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26		20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	...	...	...	...		27	28	29	30	31	...	...
Mar.	...	...	...	1	2	3	4	Sept.	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	26	27	28	29	30	31	...		24	25	26	27	28	29	30
April	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Oct.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29		22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	30	...	...	...	...	...	...		29	30	31	...	...	...	...
May	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	Nov.	...	...	...	1	2	3	4
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	28	29	30	31	...	...	...		26	27	28	29	30	...	...
June	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	Dec.	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	25	26	27	28	29	30	...		24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		31	...	...	...	...	...	...











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